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Digest of Laws Administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Introductory.

All of the regulatory laws given as a charge in their administration to this Department have a very definite bearing upon agriculture. The results derived through the administration of some are immediate, from others less apparent but nevertheless real. While all of these laws possess regulatory aspects, including even those of a service nature, they are, however, corrective rather than penal statutes. They naturally group themselves under a classification determined by the type of authority conferred upon the Department as the effective means of their administration. Some of these, such, for instance, as the plant quarantine act, give to the Secretary very broad powers. Under the terms of that law the Department can supervise traffic in those products, not only, which may act as a host to the pest or to the disease but may inspect every article of commerce which may serve as a medium for the transportation of the scourge. This particular act is a preventive statute and occupies among all of the other laws a rather unique position because of this fact and the rather unlimited authority which the Department may exercise in its enforcement.

Most all of the other laws designed for the regulation of agencies or intermediates between the farmer, who is the producer, and the ultimate consumer authorize the visitation of penalties only after the commission of offenses. Laws of this nature can be illustrated by the Food and Drugs Act, the Insecticide and Fungicide Act, the Packers and Stockyards Act, and the like. It is fundamental, however, in the determination of equitable and appropriate policies to recognize that such agencies or intermediates are not only helpful but essential to the proper marketing of the product of the farm. It would be decidedly to the disadvantage of the producer to pursue a policy which would discourage, if not destroy, food manufacturers, the manufacturers of insecticides and fungicides and the essential agencies such as stockyards, packers and the like, who play such a material and important part in facilitating the effective sale and delivery of the farmers' livestock. The very reason for the assignment to this Department of the duty involved in the enforcement of such laws is, in our judgment, the contemplation by Congress that this Department, better than any other, could comprehend the value of the agencies controlled to the farming interest itself and thereby determine a course of administration sympathetically intended to be of the greatest value to the farmer himself.

There are finally those statutes which may be said to be not so much laws of a controlling character but laws which on account of the optional feature are designed to benefit interested agencies engaged either in the production or marketing of agricultural products. These laws represent an advanced tendency toward regulation by standardization. The Grain Standards Act does not make it compulsory, for instance, for all grain covered by this law to be graded and to be sold under such grades. It leaves entirely to the election of the shipper a determination of whether or not he will avail himself of this opportunity, and prescribes certain regulatory conditions in the event that he does.

It is only a short step from laws of this type to those distinctly service in their nature, such as the Food Products Inspection Act. This law is one which was intended to create advantages in marketing farm products and deals with those commodities which are marketed in their natural state. In such circumstances there is less necessity for the incorporation of regulating provisions and severe penalties because the opportunity for sophistication has been very materially diminished if it has not disappeared entirely.



## Introductory.

All of the regulatory laws given as a charge in their administration to this Department have a very definite bearing upon agriculture. The results derived through the administration of some are immediate, from others less apparent but nevertheless real. While all of these laws possess regulatory aspects, including even those of a revenue nature, they are, however, corrective rather than penal statutes. They naturally group themselves under a classification determined by the type of authority conferred upon the Department as the effective means of their administration. Some of these, such, for instance, as the Plant Quarantine Act, give to the Department very broad powers. Under the terms of that law the Department can supervise traffic in those products, not only, which may act as a host to the pest or to the disease but may inspect every article of commerce which may serve as a medium for the transportation of the insects. This particular act is a preventive statute and occupies among all of the other laws a rather unique position because of this fact and the rather unlimited authority which the Department may exercise in its enforcement.

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Laws Administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Bureau of Animal Industry Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31) (Cooperation with States in eradication of contagious and infectious livestock diseases).  
Livestock Quarantine Acts of February 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 791) and March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1264).  
Livestock Importation Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 414).  
Importation of Purebred Animals, Par. 397 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913 (38 Stat. 148).  
Inspection of Renovated Butter Factories Law of May 9, 1902 (32 Stat. 193).  
Meat Inspection Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 674) as amended.  
Imported Meats Law, Par. 545 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913 (38 Stat. 148).  
Twenty-eight Hour Law of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 607) (Limiting time of confinement of animals shipped in interstate commerce).  
Virus-Serum-Toxin Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 828) (Regulating manufacture and shipment of viruses, serums and toxins).  
Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768) as amended.  
Insecticide Act of April 26, 1910 (36 Stat. 331).  
Tea Inspection Act of March 2, 1897 (29 Stat. 704) (41 Stat. 712).  
Seed Importation Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 506) as amended.  
Federal Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355) as amended.  
United States Cotton Futures Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 476).  
United States Grain Standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 482).  
United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 486).  
Food Products Inspection Law of October 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 1002).  
Standard Container Act of August 31, 1916 (39 Stat. 673) (Fixing standards for containers of fruits, berries and vegetables).  
Center Market (Washington, D. C.) Act of March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1441).  
Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315).  
Lacey Act of May 25, 1900 (31 Stat. 187) (Regulating importation of and interstate commerce in wild birds and animals).  
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755).  
Alaska Game Law of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat. 102).  
Bird Reservation Act of June 28, 1906 (Section 84 of the Penal Code).  
Alaska Land Fur-Bearing Animal Law of April 21, 1910 (36 Stat. 326).  
Wichita Game Refuge Act of January 24, 1905 (33 Stat. 614).  
Grand Canyon Game Refuge Act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 607).  
Law for Protection of Game Animals, Birds and Fish on Lands Acquired under the Weeks Forestry Law, Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 476).  
National Forest Laws of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1103), June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34), February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628), etc.  
Weeks Forestry Law of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961).  
Agricultural Homesteads in National Forest Act of July 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 233).  
National Monuments Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225).  
Federal Endowment of Agricultural Experiment Stations Acts - Hatch Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440), Adams Act of March 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 63).  
Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act of May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 372).  
Federal Water Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063) (Administered in conjunction with Secretaries of Interior and War).  
Federal Vocational Education Act of February 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 929) (Administered in conjunction with Secretaries of Commerce, and Labor, Commissioner of Education and three other appointees of the President).  
The Future Trading Act of August 24, 1921 (Public-No. 66-67th Congress).  
Packers and Stockyards Act of August 15, 1921 (Public 51. 67th Congress).







Digest of Acts of Congress Administered by the  
Department of Agriculture.

Acts regulating the transportation of live-stock: Animal Quarantine Act: May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31); August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 414); March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 833); February 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 791); March 3, 1905, (33 Stat. 1264).

These acts are designed to protect stock raisers, farmers, and others against the spread of contagious animal diseases. They authorize cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and the various States in suppressing contagious animal diseases; prohibit the interstate transportation or the importation of diseased animals; authorize the inspection and quarantine of imported animals and the inspection of animals for export, as well as the vessels carrying them; provide for the safe transportation and humane treatment of export animals; and authorize the establishment of a quarantine of any portion of the United States where contagious animal diseases are found to exist and prohibit the movement of livestock therefrom, except in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Acts of May 29, 1884, February 2, 1903, and March 3, 1905, and regulations thereunder are contained in B. A. I. Order 273.

Acts of August 30, 1890, and regulations thereunder are contained in B. A. I. Order 281.

Regulations under Act of March 3, 1891, are found in B. A. I. Order 264.

Twenty-eight Hour Law: June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 607).

This act is designed to provide humane treatment for animals shipped in interstate commerce. It prohibits the confinement in cars, boats, or vessels, during interstate transportation, of animals for a period longer than 28 consecutive hours, without unloading the animals in suitable pens for rest, water, and feeding for at least 5 consecutive hours. It permits extension of prohibited period to 36 hours under certain circumstances.

Copy of this Act is found in B. A. I. Order 273.

Renovated Butter Act: May 9, 1902 (32 Stat. 193).

This act is designed to protect consumers of butter against deleterious or adulterated butter and butter substitutes. It defines butter, adulterated butter, and process of renovated butter; regulates the manufacture and sale of renovated butter and provides for the labeling thereof and also of adulterated butter; regulates the export and import of adulterated butter and the interstate shipment and export of renovated butter; and provides for inspection of renovated butter and of the factories and storehouses where such butter is manufactured or prepared.

Copy of the act and regulations thereunder will be found in pamphlet of the Treasury Department entitled "Regulations No. 9, Relating to the Taxes on Oleomargarine, Adulterated Butter and Process or Renovated Butter."



Index of Acts of Congress Administered by the

Department of Agriculture

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These acts are designed to protect stock raisers, farmers, and others against the spread of contagious animal diseases. They authorize the cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and the various States in suppressing contagious animal diseases; prohibit the interstate transportation or the importation of diseased animals; authorize the inspection and quarantine of imported animals and the inspection of animals for export, as well as the vessels carrying them; provide for the safe transportation and humane treatment of export animals; and authorize the establishment of a quarantine of any portion of the United States where contagious animal diseases are found to exist and prohibit the movement of livestock therefrom, except in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Acts of May 29, 1884, February 8, 1903, and March 3, 1905, and regulations thereunder are contained in B. A. I. Order 275.  
Acts of August 30, 1890, and regulations thereunder are contained in B. A. I. Order 281.  
Regulations under Act of March 3, 1891, are found in B. A. I. Order 284.

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Renovated Butter Act: May 2, 1902 (32 Stat. 123).

This act is designed to protect consumers of butter against deleterious or adulterated butter and butter substitutes. It defines butter, adulterated butter, and process of renovated butter; regulates the manufacture and sale of renovated butter and provides for the labeling thereof and also of adulterated butter; regulates the export and import of adulterated butter and the interstate shipment and export of renovated butter; and provides for inspection of renovated butter and of the factories and storerooms where such butter is manufactured or prepared.  
Copy of the act and regulations thereunder will be found in pamphlet of the Treasury Department entitled "Regulations No. 9, Relating to the Taxes on Oleomargarine, Adulterated Butter and Process or Renovated Butter."



Meat Inspection Act: Agricultural Appropriation Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260).

This act is designed to prevent the use in interstate or foreign commerce of unwholesome meat and meat food products. It provides for the inspection, before slaughter, of all animals and, after slaughter, of all meat and meat food products derived therefrom, intended for interstate or foreign commerce; provides for the proper labeling of carcasses, meats, and meat foods according as the same are found by inspection to be wholesome or unwholesome; and prohibits the movement in interstate or foreign commerce of carcasses, meats or meat foods unless inspected, found wholesome, and so labeled. Supplementary to this act the Tariff Act of September 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 891), par. 706, prohibits the importation of unsound meat or meats not complying with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Act and regulations thereunder are contained in B. A. I. Order 211-Revised.

Free Importation of Purebred Animals: Tariff Act September 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 923), par. 1506.

This act is designed to assist farmers and stock raisers in securing purebred animals for breeding and farm purposes. It allows free importation of purebred, pedigreed animals of a breed recognized and registered in the Department of Agriculture, when certified as such by the department.

Copy of this paragraph of the Tariff Act and the regulations thereunder will be found in B. A. I. Order 288.

Tuberculous Animal Reimbursement Act: Agricultural Appropriation Act February 26, 1923 (42 Stat. 1296).

This act provides for cooperation with States, counties and municipalities in partial reimbursement of owners of tuberculous animals destroyed for the purpose of controlling and eradicating the disease of animal tuberculosis.

Copy of the same act, except the amount of money appropriated for its enforcement, and the regulations thereunder will be found in B. A. I. Order 282.

Virus-Serum-Toxin Act: March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 828).

This act is designed to protect purchasers and others against worthless or harmful viruses and serums used in the treatment of domestic animals. It prohibits the sale in the District of Columbia and the interstate shipment of any worthless, contaminated, or harmful viruses, serums, toxins, or similar products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, and the interstate shipment of such viruses, serums, toxins, or similar products, unless prepared at an establishment licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture; prohibits importation of such products without permit from the Secretary of Agriculture; and authorizes the inspection of such products when offered for import and the destruction of such as are found to be worthless, contaminated, or harmful.

Copy of this act and the regulations thereunder will be found in B. A. I. Order 276.



Meat Inspection Act: Agricultural Appropriation Act of March 4, 1907  
(34 Stat. 1220).

This act is designed to prevent the use in interstate or foreign commerce of unwholesome meat and meat food products. It provides for the inspection, before slaughter, of all animals and, after slaughter, of all meat and meat food products derived therefrom, intended for interstate or foreign commerce; provides for the proper labeling of carcasses, meats, and meat foods according as the same are found by inspection to be wholesome or unwholesome; and prohibits the movement in interstate or foreign commerce of carcasses, meats or meat foods unless inspected, found wholesome, and so labeled. Supplementary to this act the Tariff Act of September 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 891), par. 708, prohibits the importation of unsound meat or meats not complying with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The act and regulations thereunder are contained in B. A. I. Order 211-Revised.

Free Importation of Purbred Animals: Tariff Act September 21, 1922  
(42 Stat. 923), par. 1508.

This act is designed to assist farmers and stock raisers in securing purbred animals for breeding and farm purposes. It allows free importation of purbred, pedigreed animals of a breed recognized and registered in the Department of Agriculture, when certified as such by the department.

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Tuberculosis Animal Reimbursement Act: Agricultural Appropriation Act  
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Copy of the same act, except the amount of money appropriated for its enforcement, and the regulations thereunder will be found in B. A. I. Order 292.

Vitru-Born-Toxin Act: March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 828).

This act is designed to protect purchasers and others against worthless or harmful vitru and serum used in the treatment of domestic animals. It prohibits the sale in the District of Columbia and the interstate shipment of any worthless, contaminated, or harmful vitru, serum, toxin, or similar products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, and the interstate shipment of such vitru, serum, toxin, or similar products, unless prepared at an establishment licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture; prohibits importation of such products without permit from the Secretary of Agriculture; and authorizes the inspection of such products when offered for import and the destruction of such as are found to be worthless, contaminated, or harmful.

Copy of this act and the regulations thereunder will be found in B. A. I. Order 276.



Food and Drugs Act: June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768), amended August 23, 1912, March 3, 1913.

This act is designed to protect consumers against adulterated or misbranded food and drug products and its enforcement protects the manufacturer of such products against unfair competition. It prohibits the manufacture in the District of Columbia of, and interstate or foreign commerce in, adulterated or misbranded food or drugs; defines the terms "adulterated" and "misbranded"; provides for the condemnation, by process of libel, of adulterated and misbranded food and drugs shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, or sold in the District of Columbia; and provides for the rejection of such articles when offered for import. By Act of March 4, 1923 (42 Stat. 1500), butter is defined for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act.

The text of the food and drugs act and the regulations thereunder are published in Office of the Secretary Circular 21.

Naval Stores Act: March 3, 1923 (42 Stat. 1435).

This act defines naval stores as spirits of turpentine and rosin. It establishes standards for spirits of turpentine and rosin; prohibits the shipment in commerce of such articles except under or by reference to the standards; requires that such articles comply with the standards; and prohibits misrepresentation and requires fair dealing in respect to the articles so defined.

The text of the act and the regulations thereunder are published in U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular No. 22.

Importation of Game Bird Eggs for Propagation: Tariff Act of April 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 927), paragraph 1569.

This paragraph prohibits the importation of the eggs of birds, except that the eggs of game birds may be imported free under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for propagating purposes; specimens may also be imported free for scientific collections. (May be found in Annual Game Law Bulletin).

Insecticide Act: April 26, 1910 (36 Stat. 331).

This act is designed to protect farmers, fruit growers, etc., and stock and poultry raisers from fraudulent insecticides and fungicides used to prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate insects or fungi and to protect the general public from fraudulent household insecticides and disinfectants. It defines the terms "insecticide," "Paris green," "lead arsenate" and "fungicide;" prohibits the manufacture and sale in the District of Columbia and territories and interstate or foreign shipments of "adulterated" or "misbranded" insecticides and fungicides; defines the terms "adulterated" and "misbranded," in such a way as to forbid false and misleading statements on labels and forbid the sale of insecticides that are injurious to the host plant; provides for the prosecution of shippers and manufacturers of adulterated and misbranded insecticides and fungicides and for the seizure of such articles and provides for the rejection thereof when offered for import. (See Office of the Secretary Circular No. 34 revised).



and provided for the rejection thereof when offered for import. (See also the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, Chapter 9, Section 1303, and the Tariff Act of 1930, Chapter 9, Section 1304, which provide for the rejection of goods when offered for import.)



Tea Inspection Act: March 2, 1897 (29 Stat. 604), amended May 16, 1908 and May 31, 1920.

This act is designed to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea. It prohibits the importation of any merchandise tea which is inferior, in purity, quality, or fitness for consumption, to the standards established in accordance with the provisions of the Act, but allows the importation thereof or of tea waste, tea sifting, for the sole purpose of manufacturing caffeine or other chemical products whereby the original material is changed.

The text of the act and the regulations thereunder are published in U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular No. 9.)

Seed Importation Act: August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 506).

This act is designed to protect farmers, and other users of seeds, by preventing the importation of all kinds of grass, clover, and grain seeds which are adulterated or unfit for seeding purposes. It defines the terms "adulterated" and "unfit for seeding purposes", when applied to seeds, and prohibits the importation thereof, with the proviso that such seeds may be delivered to consignee under bond, to be released according to regulations prescribed by the department.

Regulations under the Seed Importation Act have been published as T. D. 36746, 38600, and 38868.

The Seed Importation Act is largely self-enforcing, as the seed dealers in the United States are more generally making their purchases of seed in foreign countries subject to the requirements of the act.

Federal Aid Road Acts: July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355); February 28, 1919 (40 Stat. 1200); March 15, 1920 (41 Stat. 530); March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1349); November 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 212); June 19, 1922 (42 Stat. 660); January 22, 1923 (42 Stat. 1157); February 26, 1923 (42 Stat. 1321); March 10, 1924 (Pub. #35-68th Cong.); April 9, 1924 (Pub. #70-68th Cong.); and June 5, 1924 (Pub. #201-68th Cong.)

These acts are designed to aid the States in the construction of roads. The first two mentioned laws provided for the construction of rural post roads; but the act of November 9, 1921, with its amendatory and supplementary acts, provides for a definite Federal aid highway system consisting of primary or interstate and secondary or inter-county highways so correlated as to provide a national connected system.

Within certain mileage allowance limitations, the Federal Government may pay not to exceed 50 per cent of the cost of a project, except in the "public land" States where the Federal pro rata may be increased in proportion to the public land area.

Under these acts roads and trails are constructed within or adjoining the national forests, with or without the cooperation of the States or local sub-divisions.



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor, dated 1954. It discusses the author's interest in the subject of the book and the author's intention to write a book on the subject. The letter is signed by the author and dated 1954.

The seed information is largely self-enriching, as the seed is the seed, and the seed is the seed.

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Research and investigational studies in major highway and highway transport problems are made to develop governing principles of the science of highway construction and highway transportation.

The acts provide for distribution to the State Highway Departments of surplus war supplies and equipment for use in highway improvement.

For expenditure under these acts, Congress has appropriated or authorized to be appropriated for forest roads \$47,000,000 and for State-Federal aid roads \$540,000,000, this latter sum being required to be apportioned among the States on the basis of area, population, and mileage of rural delivery and star mail routes.

Bulletins: Office of the Secretary, Circulars Nos. 65 and 161; Senate document 286-67th Congress, 4th Session.

Warehouse Act: August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 48)

This act is designed (1) to encourage proper storage of agricultural products; (2) to eliminate loose, unsound or evil practices in warehousing; and (3) to develop a form of warehouse receipt covering agricultural products which will be acceptable generally to bankers as collateral for loans. It accomplishes its purposes through a system of licensing warehousemen conducting a public storage business and also by licensing inspectors, weighers, graders and samplers of products stored in licensed warehouses. The law is not mandatory. Only those who can meet the Department's requirements can be licensed.

Warehouse Act. (Extract from Public 190, Sixty-Fourth Congress - Agricultural Appropriation Act - Approved August 11, 1916 - Part C; 39 United States Statutes at Large, page 486, as amended July 25, 1919, and February 23, 1923.)

Circular No. 141. (Office of the Secretary - Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, as Amended July 24, 1919. - Regulations for Grain Warehouses - Issued October, 1919.)

Circular No. 150. (Office of the Secretary - Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, as Amended July 24, 1919. - Regulations for Wool Warehouses. - Issued July, 1920.)

Circular No. 154. (Office of the Secretary - Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, as Amended July 24, 1919. - Regulations for Tobacco Warehouses. - Issued November 15, 1920.)

Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 76. (Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, as Amended. - Revised Regulations for Cotton Warehouses, Approved May 29, 1923. - Issued July, 1923.)



...and investment in highway and  
...to develop government enterprises  
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August 11, 1935 (39 Stat. 46)

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Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 81. (Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, as amended. - Regulations for Peanut Warehouses. - Approved September 29, 1923.)

Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 83. (Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, as amended. - Regulations for Potato Warehouses. - Approved May 10, 1924.)\*

Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 84. (Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, as amended. - Regulations for Broomcorn Warehouses. - approved May 16, 1924.) \*

Primer: Warehousing Farm Products under the U. S. warehouse act.

Banker: The Banker and the United States warehouse act.

Grain Standards Act: August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 482).

This act is designed to facilitate domestic and foreign commerce in cereal grains. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards of quality and condition for grains; to license inspectors to apply such standards; to handle appeals from inspectors' determinations on complaint of interested party; and to determine the true grades of the grains, concerning which the appeal was made. In addition, there are regulatory provisions designed to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the handling or shipping of grain.

Circular No. 70 - Office of the Secretary.

U.S.G.S.A. Form No. 90 - Handbook of Official Grain Standards for Wheat, Shelled Corn and Oats.

U.S.G.S.A. Form No. 133 - Handbook of Official Grain Standards for Rye.

Standard Container Act: August 31, 1921 (39 Stat. 673).

This act is designed to protect producers of and dealers in fruits and vegetables from unfair competition and the consumers thereof from short measures. It establishes standards of size and measurement of climax baskets for fruits and vegetables and of baskets for small fruits, berries, and vegetables and makes it unlawful to manufacture or sell for interstate shipment or ship in interstate commerce, climax baskets or other containers for fruits, berries, or vegetables which do not conform to standard.

Standard Barrel and Basket Laws.

Circular No. 76 Standard Container Act.

Cotton Futures Act: August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 476).

This act is designed to preserve to the cotton industry the advantages of the cotton futures exchanges, while eliminating, as far as



Services and Regulatory Announcements No. 81. (Regulations of the Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., August 11, 1916, as amended. - Regulations for Tobacco Products. Approved December 19, 1923.)

Services and Regulatory Announcements No. 82. (Regulations of the Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., August 11, 1916, as amended. - Regulations for Tobacco Products. Approved May 10, 1924.)

Services and Regulatory Announcements No. 84. (Regulations of the Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., August 11, 1916, as amended. - Regulations for Tobacco Products. Approved May 10, 1924.)

Services and Regulatory Announcements No. 85. (Regulations of the Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., August 11, 1916, as amended. - Regulations for Tobacco Products. Approved May 10, 1924.)

First of Series: August 11, 1916 (35 Stat. 402).

This act is designed to facilitate domestic and foreign commerce in certain articles. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards of quality and quantity for certain articles, to issue licenses to persons engaged in the production, sale, or export of such articles, and to require the marking of such articles with the official seal. In addition, it provides for the inspection of such articles and for the seizure and forfeiture of those found to be adulterated or misbranded.

in the handling or shipping of grain.  
Circular No. 70 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 71 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 72 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 73 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 74 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 75 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 76 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 77 - Office of the Secretary.  
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Circular No. 80 - Office of the Secretary.  
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Circular No. 86 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 87 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 88 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 89 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 90 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 91 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 92 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 93 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 94 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 95 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 96 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 97 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 98 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 99 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 100 - Office of the Secretary.

Second of Series: August 11, 1916 (35 Stat. 403).

This act is designed to facilitate domestic and foreign commerce in certain articles. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards of quality and quantity for certain articles, to issue licenses to persons engaged in the production, sale, or export of such articles, and to require the marking of such articles with the official seal. In addition, it provides for the inspection of such articles and for the seizure and forfeiture of those found to be adulterated or misbranded.

in the handling or shipping of grain.  
Circular No. 70 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 71 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 72 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 73 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 74 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 75 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 76 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 77 - Office of the Secretary.  
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Circular No. 93 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 94 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 95 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 96 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 97 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 98 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 99 - Office of the Secretary.  
Circular No. 100 - Office of the Secretary.

Third of Series: August 11, 1916 (35 Stat. 404).

This act is designed to facilitate domestic and foreign commerce in certain articles. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards of quality and quantity for certain articles, to issue licenses to persons engaged in the production, sale, or export of such articles, and to require the marking of such articles with the official seal. In addition, it provides for the inspection of such articles and for the seizure and forfeiture of those found to be adulterated or misbranded.



possible, opportunity for artificial manipulation of prices by unfair and uneconomic practices. These exchanges provide a clearing house for the risk involved in price movements, making price insurance possible, whereby cotton merchants can remain in the market at all times and handle large amounts of cotton on narrow margins of profit. This system of merchandising benefits the producer by reducing the possibility of unnatural fluctuations of prices on the future exchanges, thus preventing artificial depressions of prices paid to such producers. The act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for cotton by which its quality or value may be determined.

S.R.A. Markets 1. Establishment and promulgation of Official Cotton Standards of the United States.

S.R.A. Markets 2. Determination of Disputes on questions other than Grade Arising in Connection with the Fifth Sub-Division of Section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act.

S.R.A. Markets 3. Publication of Rules and Regulations.

" " 4. Distribution of Service and Regulatory Announcements.

" " 5. The United States Cotton Futures Act.

" " 6. The Official Cotton standards of the United States.

" " 7. Brief History of the Movement to Secure Universal Cotton Standards.

" " 8. Necessity for Adequately Designating by Letters, Marks, or Lot Numbers the Bales Involved in Disputes.

S.R.A. Markets 9. Review of Some of the Provisions of the Pending Cotton Futures Bill, H.R. 11861, and of Causes of Differences between Prices of Middling Cotton in New York and Liverpool.

S.R.A. Markets 10. Changes Made in the United States Cotton Futures Act by its Reenactment on August 11, 1916.

S.R.A. Markets 16. Changes in Forms Heretofore Suggested for Papers Filed in Disputes under the United States Cotton Futures Act.

S.R.A. Markets 41. Public Notice Establishing Official Cotton Standards of the United States for American Egyptian Cotton.

S.R.A., B.A.E. 72. Establishment and Replacement of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States.

Circular 159. Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Cotton Futures Act.

The Act is printed as an appendix.







Cotton Standards Act: March 4, 1923 (42 Stat. 1517).

This act is designed to secure a uniform system of classification for American cotton throughout the United States thus making quotations of various markets comparable and making it possible for producers to determine the true value of their cotton by uniform classification. The act provides that holders of that cotton may submit it, or samples of it, to the Department of Agriculture under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and have the true classification of the cotton determined in accordance with standards established by the Department of Agriculture. It is made unlawful, in interstate or foreign commerce, to indicate for cotton of any grade within the standards established by the Secretary of Agriculture any name or description not within such standards.

S.R.A., S.A.E. 80. Regulations under the U.S. Cotton Standards Act.

" " 82. U. S. Cotton Standards Act and Universal Standards.

Food Products Inspection Law: June 5, 1924 ( Stat. )  
Public No. 201, 68th Cong.

This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, at shipping points, important central markets designated by the Secretary and other points conveniently reached therefrom, to investigate and certify to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality and condition of cotton, fruits, vegetables, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products moving in interstate commerce.

Service and Regulatory Announcements No. . Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the Inspection and Certification of Fruits, Vegetables, and Other Products.

Plant Quarantine Act: August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315) amended March 3, 1913; March 4, 1917; May 31, 1920.

This act is designed to prevent the entry into this country, through importation, or the further spread throughout the country, through interstate commerce, of dangerous plant disease and insect infestation. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or regulate the entry of nursery stock, plants, fruits, and plant products when found to be necessary to prevent the introduction of any new or not widely prevalent plant or fruit disease or injurious insect infestation and to quarantine any portion of the United States, when necessary to prevent the further spread of a dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, and prohibits the interstate movement from such quarantined areas of nursery stock, plants, fruits, or plant products or any article capable of carrying such disease or infestation, except under regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(Full information on the introduction of plants and plant products may be secured by applying to the Federal Horticultural Board.)







Importation of Plumage: Tariff Act of April 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 927), paragraph 1419.

This paragraph prohibits the importation of birds of paradise, aigrettes, egret plumes, and the feathers, quills, skins, or parts of skins of wild birds either raw or manufactured, unless for scientific or educational purposes, which if found in the United States after the passage of this act, excepting such as are in actual use for personal adornment or for scientific or educational purposes, shall be presumed to have been unlawfully imported and subject to seizure.

(May be found in Annual Game Law Bulletin).

Regulation of Interstate Commerce in Game: (Lacey Act), May 25, 1900 (31 Stat. 187) and March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1137).

This act prohibits the importation of injurious birds and animals; regulates the importation of other wild animals and birds, and also prohibits the interstate shipment of wild birds and animals killed or shipped in violation of State laws (superseded by Sec. 4 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act in so far as it relates to birds).

(May be found in Annual Game Law Bulletin).

Migratory Bird Treaty Act: July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755).

This act gives effect to the Convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds, concluded at Washington August 16, 1916, and makes it unlawful, except as permitted by regulations adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture and approved by the President, to hunt, take, capture, kill, possess, sell, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, etc., any of said birds, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird, or to ship or carry by any means whatever in interstate or foreign commerce any bird, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, taken or shipped contrary to the laws of the State in which it was taken or shipped, or carried.

(May be found in Annual Game Law Bulletin).

Alaska Game Law: June 7, 1902 (32 Stat. 327) and May 11, 1906 (35 Stat. 102).

This act regulates the killing and sale of game animals and birds in Alaska, and their shipment therefrom; prescribes open seasons, bag limits, and hunting license fees, and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to afford, by regulation, additional protection to game animals and birds. By joint resolution approved June 7, 1924, the administration of this act was transferred from the Governor of Alaska under the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

(Act may be found in Game Circular No. 6 issued Aug. 15, 1919, out of print, and regulations in S.R.A. - B.S. 59 issued May 6, 1924.)

Bird Reservation Act: March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1104), and Sec. 84 Penal Code, April 15, 1924.

This act prohibits the hunting, trapping, capture, wilfully disturbing, or killing of any bird or wild animal, or the destruction of



Section 1001, Act of April 21, 1903 (32 Stat. 1001).

This act prohibits the importation of injurious birds and animals; and it is hereby declared the policy of the United States to protect its agriculture and its domestic animals from the introduction of such injurious birds and animals.

Section 1002, Act of April 21, 1903 (32 Stat. 1002).

This act prohibits the importation of injurious birds and animals; and it is hereby declared the policy of the United States to protect its agriculture and its domestic animals from the introduction of such injurious birds and animals.

Section 1003, Act of April 21, 1903 (32 Stat. 1003).

This act prohibits the importation of injurious birds and animals; and it is hereby declared the policy of the United States to protect its agriculture and its domestic animals from the introduction of such injurious birds and animals.

Section 1004, Act of April 21, 1903 (32 Stat. 1004).

This act prohibits the importation of injurious birds and animals; and it is hereby declared the policy of the United States to protect its agriculture and its domestic animals from the introduction of such injurious birds and animals.

Section 1005, Act of April 21, 1903 (32 Stat. 1005).

This act prohibits the importation of injurious birds and animals; and it is hereby declared the policy of the United States to protect its agriculture and its domestic animals from the introduction of such injurious birds and animals.



the eggs of birds on Federal bird or game reservations, except under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, and makes it unlawful to wilfully injure, molest, or destroy property on such lands.

(May be found in annual Game Law Bulletin).

Wichita Game Refuge Act: January 24, 1905 (33 Stat. 614).

This act makes a game preserve of the Wichita National Forest, Oklahoma, and prohibits the hunting, trapping, or killing of game animals or birds therein, except under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Weeks Forestry Law: March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961).

This act is designed to regulate the flow of navigable streams and to protect the forested watersheds of such streams against fire. It provides for the examination and purchase of such lands by the Government and for permanent reservations as National Forest lands. It also authorizes the sale of such small areas therein as may be occupied for agricultural purposes without injury to the forests or to stream flow. The Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 476) authorizes the making of rules and regulations for the protection of game animals, birds, and fish on the lands so acquired.

National Forest Laws: March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1193); June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34); February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628), etc.

These acts are designed to authorize the creation, administration, and use of National Forests in the public land States, with a view to improve and protect the forests therein; to secure favorable conditions of water flows therein; and to furnish therefrom a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of United States citizens. They provide for the administration of the lands so reserved by the Secretary of Agriculture under rules and regulations promulgated by him.

Agricultural Homestead Law: June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 235).

This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to examine, list, and procure the opening to entry under the homestead laws, of tracts of land within the National Forests, not exceeding 160 acres in area, found to be chiefly valuable for agriculture and not needed for public purposes.

Agricultural Experiment Station Acts: (Hatch Act), March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440); (Adams Act) March 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 63).

These acts are designed to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on agricultural subjects and to promote investigations and experiments in the principles of agriculture at experiment stations under direction of the land grant colleges in the several states to carry out the purposes named and provide annual appropriations for the endowment and maintenance of the experiment stations so established.

U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 251.



(S.S. 1000-1000) 5000, 51000

- I refer to religious and administrative law and legal practice  
in relation to the administration of the land and the  
provision of services to the people.



Agricultural Extension Act: (Smith-Lever Act), May 8, 1914 (38 stat. 372).

This act makes annual appropriations for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics in connection with the land grant colleges in the several states that receive benefits under the Hatch and Adams Acts. It provides that the instruction and demonstration involved shall be given to persons not attending, or resident in, such colleges.

Packers and Stockyards Act: August 15, 1921 (42 Stat. 159).

This act is designed to prevent unfair, and deceptive practices, or creating a monopoly, in interstate commerce in livestock and livestock products. It provides for the regulation of the trade practices of packers, stockyard owners, commission men, dealers, and buyers where such practices affect the current of interstate and foreign commerce in livestock and the manufacture of meats and meat food products and, in some circumstances, the preparation and marketing of dairy products, poultry, and poultry products.

A copy of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder are contained in Circular No. 156, Office of the Secretary.

Grain Futures Act: September 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 998).

This act is designed to prevent and remove obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grain by regulating transactions on grain futures exchanges. It prohibits sales of grain futures unless made by the owner or grower of the grain or by or through a member of a board of trade designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a "contract market", such designation to be given only upon compliance with all the conditions therefor as specified in the act.

A copy of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder are contained in Miscellaneous Circular No. 10, Office of the Secretary.

Honeybee Importation Act: August 31, 1922 (42 Stat. 833).

This act is designed to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases dangerous to adult honeybees. It provides for the reexport or destruction of imported adult honeybees, unless imported from countries in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that no dangerous honeybee diseases exist, such importation to be under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

These rules specifically provide that all importation of adult honeybees shall be through the Department of Agriculture for adequate inspection.

Clark-McNary Act. June 7, 1924 (Public 270).

Authorizes cooperation with States and other local agencies in Forest fire protection, a study of forest tax laws, the distribution of forest tree seeds and plants, and assistance to farm owners in establishing wood lots, etc.



Agricultural Extension Act: (Smith-Lever Act), May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 372).

This act makes annual appropriations for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics in connection with the land grant colleges in the several states that receive benefits under the Hatch and Adams Acts. It provides that the instruction and demonstration involved shall be given to persons not attending, or resident in, such colleges.

Packers and Stockyards Act: August 18, 1921 (42 Stat. 155).

This act is designed to prevent unfair, and deceptive practices, or creating a monopoly, in interstate commerce in livestock and live-stock products. It provides for the regulation of the trade practices of packers, stockyard owners, commission men, dealers, and buyers where such practices affect the current of interstate and foreign commerce in livestock and the marketing of meat and meat food products and, in some circumstances, the preparation and marketing of dairy products, poultry, and poultry products.

A copy of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder are contained in Circular No. 156, Office of the Secretary.

Grain Futures Act: September 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 938).

This act is designed to prevent and remove obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grain by regulating transactions on grain futures exchanges. It prohibits sales of grain futures contracts made by the owner or grower of the grain or by or through a member of a board of trade designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a "contract market", such designation to be given only upon compliance with all the conditions hereafter as specified in the act.

A copy of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder are contained in Miscellaneous Circular No. 10, Office of the Secretary.

Hempseed Importation Act: August 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 833).

This act is designed to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases dangerous to adult hempseeds. It provides for the receipt or destruction of imported adult hempseeds, unless imported from countries in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that no dangerous hempseed diseases exist, such importation to be under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

These rules specifically provide that all importation of adult hempseeds shall be through the Department of Agriculture for adequate inspection.

Clark-McNary Act: June 7, 1924 (Public Law 270).

Authorizes cooperation with States and other local agencies in forest fire protection, a study of forest tax laws, the distribution of forest tree seeds and plants, and assistance to farm owners in establishing wood lots, etc.



List of Forest Service pamphlets or circulars in which laws are to be found:

Purchase of land for National Forests under Act of March 1, 1911, The Weeks Law. Revised 1921.

Use Book - Graing Section, 1921.

Government Forest Work. (Department Circular 211). 1922.

Trespass on National Forests of Forest Service - District 1. 1922.

Law Enforcement on National Forests - California District. 1923.

National Forest Receipts for the Benefit of School and Roads. (Misc. F-4). Revised April, 1923.

McNary Report from the Select Committee on Reforestation. Senate Report No. 28. 68th Cong. 1st Session.

Laws, Decisions, and Opinions applicable to Nat. Forests (Off. of Sol.) 1916.

Alaska Fur Law: Sec. 1956 Rev. Stat., amended by Sec. 173, Act Mar. 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1253), and by Sec. 4, Act Apr. 21, 1910 (36 stat. 326).

This act regulates the killing of certain fur-bearing animals in Alaska, except under regulations of the Secretary of Commerce. The administration of this act was transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 31, 1920 (41 stat. 694, p. 716).

(Act may be found in Game Circular No. 6 issued Aug. 15, 1919, and regulations in S.R.A. - B.S. 60 issued May 29, 1924.)



List of Forest Service pamphlets or circulars in which laws are to be found:

Patrons of Land for National Forests under Act of March 1, 1911, The Weeks Law. Revised 1921.

Use Book - Grazing Section, 1921.

Government Forest Work. (Department Circular 211). 1922.

Trees on National Forests of Forest Service - District 1, 1922.

Law Enforcement on National Forests - California Division, 1922.

National Forest Receipts for the Benefit of School and Roads.

(Misc. P-4). Revised April, 1923.

Monthly Report from the Alaska Committee on Reclamation, Senate Report No. 28. 68th Cong. 1st Session.

Laws, Decisions, and Opinions applicable to Nat. Forests (67% of Col.). 1918.

Alaska Fur Law: Sec. 1922 Nov. 23rd., amended by Sec. 173, Act Mar. 2, 1922 (40 Stat. 1252), and by Sec. 4, Act Apr. 21, 1910 (36 Stat. 326).

This act regulates the killing of certain fur-bearing animals in Alaska, except under regulation of the Secretary of Commerce. The administration of this act was transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 21, 1920 (41 Stat. 894, p. 718).

(Act may be found in Game Circular No. 6 issued Aug. 18, 1919, and regulations in S.R.A. - S.A. 60 issued May 20, 1924.)